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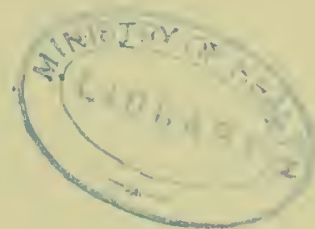
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Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
CASTLE DONINGTON,

17th July, 1952.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
CASTLE DONINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Gibson and Gentlemen,

This annual report for 1951 deals as briefly as possible with the matters of public health which come within my responsibility. Diphtheria immunisation is, as you know, now under the aegis of the County Council, the injections being given by the family doctors practicing in the rural district. A table supplied to me by the County Medical Officer of Health, and included in the report, shows that our position was well maintained. No cases of diphtheria were notified. Statistical tables in simple form are shown, and comparisons of figures for different towns and villages can readily be made and compared with the national incidence.

Analytical reports of the three separate sources of our piped water supply are appended (as requested by the Minister). There was a further increase in the amount of water used. The average daily consumption of Derwent water used by Kegworth and Castle Donington combined was more than 200,000 gallons. Although supply was adequate there were complaints of hardness in certain areas in Castle Donington and pressure was not always adequate in Park Lane. The hard Stanton-by-Bridge water, purchased from the Long Eaton Urban District Council, was chlorinated by the suppliers before passing to our reservoir near Hill Top, Castle Donington. Periodic examinations of our several piped water supplies were uniformly satisfactory.

The standard of health in the Rural District was very good. There was an increase in the number of notifications of infectious disease. This was due to an epidemic of measles which mainly affected Castle Donington and Belton. Of the total of three hundred and seventy-three cases of zymotic disease measles and whooping cough accounted for three hundred and thirty. In neither disease did a fatal case occur. Nor were there any deaths from tuberculosis.

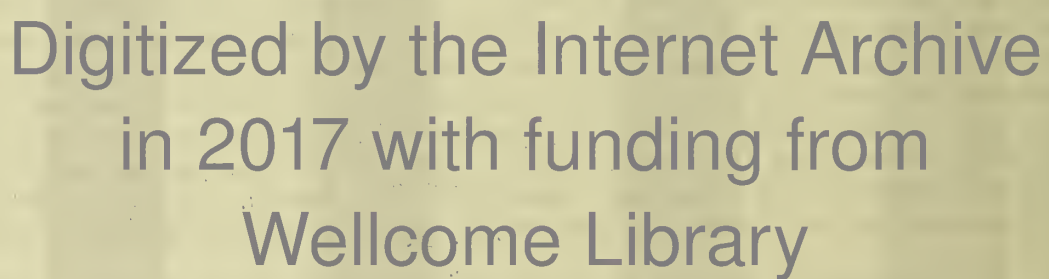
In common with the rest of the country the death rate rose, but it was, nevertheless, 1.7 per thousand of the population lower than the rate for England and Wales. The birth rate for England and Wales fell slightly but the corrected live birth rate for our area was 17.8, which compared well with the figure of 15.8 for the previous year and with 15.5 for the rest of England and Wales. The infantile death rate (the death rate per thousand in children under one year) again fell. It was approximately half the rate for the rest of the country.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. MONTFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.



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ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN THE VILLAGES COMPRISING

THE RURAL DISTRICT.

YEAR 1951

Village	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Bacillary Dysentery	Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	Total
Belton	23	-	13	1	-	-	37
Breedon-on- the-Hill	3	1	3	1	-	-	8
Castle Donington	139	3	62	9	10	-	221
Charley	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Diseworth	2	-	8	1	-	-	11
Gracedieu	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Hemington	10	-	10	1	-	-	21
Isley Walton	9	-	1	-	-	-	10
Kegworth	24	4	7	6	-	1	42
Lockington	2	-	4	1	-	-	7
Long Whatton	2	1	1	1	-	-	5
Tonge	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wilson	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total	212	9	118	21	12	1	373

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Notifications	Castle Donington Rural District Council.		England and Wales	Great Towns	Smaller Towns
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1950</u>			
Primary Pneumonia	2.24	2.56	0.99	1.04	0.96
Scarlet Fever	0.96	0.42	1.11	1.20	1.20
Erysipelas	-	-	0.14	0.15	0.12
Whooping Cough	12.57	12.94	3.87	3.62	4.00
Measles	22.57	11.65	14.07	13.93	14.82
Diphtheria	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03
Paratyphoid	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.02
Polio-myelitis	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03

LIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO WERE IMMUNISED DURING THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Age at 31.12.51 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 1946	6 1945	7 1944	8 1943	9 1942	10 1941	11 1940	12 1939	13 1938	14 1937
Primary Immunisation	8	56	19	2	3	4	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Booster Dose					2	27	22	8	5	1	-	3	-	-	1

This table shows that ninety-seven children had their primary injections during the year. In 1949 there had been one hundred and forty births. Fifty-six children, it will be seen, had reinforcing doses.

VITAL STATISTICS.

CIVILIAN POPULATION

9,391

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Births 1.13

Deaths 0.99

LIVE BIRTHS.

	M.	F
Total	77	71
Legitimate	74	67
Illegitimate	3	4

STILL BIRTHS

	M.	F.
Total	7	-
Legitimate	6	-
Illegitimate	1	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	M.	F.
Total	-	2
Legitimate	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-

Actual Birth and Death Rates are multiplied by the appropriate Comparability Factor so that figures are obtained which are corrected for disproportion in the age and sex groupings.

DEATH RATES

PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Diseases	Castle Donington Rural District Council	England and Wales	Great Towns	Small Towns
All Causes	10.8	12.5	13.4	12.5
Tuberculosis	-	0.31	0.37	0.31
Influenza	0.53	0.38	0.36	0.38
Pneumonia	0.32	0.61	0.65	0.63
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>BIRTH RATES</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION</u></p>				
Live Births (Corrected)	17.8	15.5	17.3	16.7
Still Births	0.75	0.36	0.45	0.38
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>DEATH RATE</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS UNDER ONE YEAR</u></p>				
	13.5	29.6	33.9	27.6

MATERNAL
DEATH RATE

Nil.

H O U S I N G.

During 1951 thirty-two houses were erected. Twenty-five of these were built by the Council. The Rural Council had then built a total of two hundred and forty-four houses since the war.

The table below, which does not include temporary prefabricated bungalows, indicates that the Council built a comparatively high proportion of houses per thousand of the population.

EXTRACT FROM HOUSING RETURN FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

HOUSES COMPLETED.

Rural Districts - Leicestershire.

	<u>Population</u>	<u>No. of New Houses Completed.</u>	<u>No. per 1,000 of Population.</u>
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	14,000	240	17.1
Barrow-upon-Soar	47,000	906	19.3
Billesden	8,000	132	16.5
Blaby	38,000	624	16.4
<u>CASTLE DONINGTON</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>24.9</u>
Lutterworth	12,000	248	20.7
Market Bosworth	26,000	402	15.5
Market Harborough	10,000	215	21.5
Melton and Belvoir	19,000	241	12.7

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water taken from piped supplies in various districts in the area were all found, after bacteriological examination, to be suitable for domestic use.

Reports from the supplying authorities are shown in the following pages.

PARTICULARS OF WATER SUPPLIES

FROM PUBLIC MAINS

Parish	No. of Houses		Direct		Standpipes	Private Supply.	No Supply
	1951	1950	1951	1950			
Castle Donington	922	898	867	843	38	-	17
No. 4 Site	13	13	13	13	-	-	-
Kegworth	813	808	733	728	62	-	18
Belton	177	177	147	147	6	-	24
Breedon-on-the-Hill	227	221	198	192	-	7	22
Charley	81	81	-	-	-	-	81
Isley-cum-Langley	26	26	11	-	-	-	15
No. 1 Site	14	14	14	14	-	-	-
Lockington/Hemington	161	161	135	135	5	-	21
Long Whatton)	364	353	160	159	19	-	50
Diseworth)			111	101	-	-	24
TOTAL	2,798	2,752	2,389	2,343	130	7	272

POPULATION.

Parish	Estimated Population	Direct	Standpipes	Private Supply.	No Supply.
Castle Donington	3,245	3,052	134	-	59
No. 4 Site	50	50	-	-	-
Kegworth	2,574	2,294	217	-	63
Belton	614	509	21	-	84
Breedon-on-the-Hill	757	656	-	24	77
Charley	382	-	-	-	382
Isley-cum-Langley	101	43	-	-	58
No. 1 Site	52	52	-	-	-
Lockington/Hemington	480	400	16	-	64
Long Whatton)	1,136	493	17	-	160
Diseworth)		335	59	-	72
TOTAL	9,391	7,884	464	24	1,019

These figures do not include the National Service Hostel, Castle Donington, where the huts are in intermittent occupation.

WATER SUPPLY OBTAINED FROM

LOUGHBOROUGH CORPORATION

Report from Mr. W. Granger, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer,
Loughborough.

Twelve monthly bacteriological examinations of water supplied to this area were taken during the twelve months ended December 31st last.

In addition two samples were submitted for chemical examination and in each case the samples were reported as satisfactory.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE OF WATER.

obtained by the LONG EATON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL from the Waterworks
Stanton-by-Bridge, Near Melbourne.

=====

BEFORE CHLORINATION.

Received on the 22nd October, 1951

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RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube ...	Very slightly turbid greenish brown.
pH. value ...	7.35
	Parts per million.
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)...	475
Free and Saline Ammonia ...	0.05
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.014
Nitrogen as Nitrites ...	..very faint trace.
Nitrogen as Nitrates ...	10.0
Chlorine (present as Chloride) ...	29
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr. ...	0.11
Temporary	235
Hardness Permanent	145
Total	380
Metals ... Iron	0.21

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a
greenish brown colour.

The analytical results are consistent with the occurrence of
some pollution.

=====

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

PRESUMPTIVE COLIFORM COUNT:

Probable number of coliform bacilli present = Nil per 100 ml.

DIFFERENTIAL COLIFORM TEST:

Probable number of faecal B. Coli = Nil per 100 ml.

=====

After consideration of the reports of the County Analyst and
the County Bacteriologist I am of opinion that the sample of
water submitted on the 22nd October was suitable for drinking
purposes.

(Signed) J.B.S. MORGAN.
County Medical Officer.

LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

AFTER CHLORINATION

REPORTS BY COUNTY BACTERIOLOGIST ON WATER IN THE NEW RESERVOIR, CASTLE DONINGTON

Date 1951	Age in Hours	Presumptive Coliform Count. Probable number of coliform bacilli present per 100 ml.	Differential Coliform test. Probable number of Faecal 'B. Coli. per 100 ml	Bacteriologically the sample of water is - for drinking purposes
Jan. 22	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	NIL	---	Suitable
Feb. 19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	---	"
Mar. 19	1	"	---	"
Apr. 23	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	---	"
May 21	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	---	"
June 25	1	"	---	"
July 23	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	---	"
Aug. 20	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	---	"
Sept. 18	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	---	"
Oct. 22	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	---	"
Nov. 19	?	"	---	"
Dec. 17	1	"	---	"

Town Hall,
LONG EATON.
17th May, 1952.

Francis Turner,
Engineer and Surveyor.

DERWENT VALLEY WATER.

Report from Mr. Hal Wallhouse, A.M.I.C.E. M.I.W.E.
M.Asce., A.M.I.Mech.E. Engineer and Manager,
Leicester Water Department.

Chemical Examination on a sample of Water received
from Mr. R.W.S. Thompson, The Derwent Valley Water
Board, Bamford.

Mark. Filtered Water after chlorination from
Burbage Syphon Outlet.

Physical Characters.

Suspended Matter	...	...	...	...	None.
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long.	...	...	...	...	clear : colourless.
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal.
Odour	...	...	...	...	None.

Chemical Examination.

Parts per Million.

Total solids dried at 180°C	...	...	72.0
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	...	...	11.0
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	...	...	18.1
Nitrates as Nitrogen	...	...	0.37
Poisonous Metals (Lead etc.)	...	...	none
Total Hardness..	...	...	36.0
Temporary Hardness	...	...	20.0.
Permanent Hardness	...	...	16.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F	...	...	1.07
Ammoniacal Nitrogen...	...	...	0.080
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	...	...	0.064
Free Chlorine	...	...	0.10.
pH	...	...	9.0

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION on sample of water received from the
City Analyst.

Total No. of Colonies per ml.
(20-22°C. for 3 days).

1.

Total No. of Colonies per ml.
(37°C. for 48 hours).

Nil.

Probable No. of Coli-aerogenes
Organisms per 100 mls.

Nil.

Residual Chlorine

Nil. p.p.m.

Report

This supply is normal in composition for Derwent
Water, and can safely be recommended for drinking
purposes.

SEWERAGE.

Some progress can be recorded for in the year starting dates were approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and sewerage and sewage disposal works were commenced at :-

Long Whatton and Diseworth with pumping stations to outfall works at Long Whatton.

Belton. Towards the end of the year works commenced with outfall works on site off Rempstone Road.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Number of Inspections of Knacker Yard 11

Number of Meat Stores, shops inspected 15

Places where food other than meat is
kept or prepared for sale 27

During the year various small items of food were inspected and voluntarily surrendered by the owners.

Meat coming into the district is inspected at Coalville.

